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"IN THE OLD DAYS,"
BEFORE HONGKONG BECAME A
BRITISH COLONY.A BRITISH NAVAL FIGHT AT
MACAO.

Macao, August 8th, 1840.

No intelligence of poor Stanton. Had he been drowned his body would have been found by this time. Every search and enquiry has been made and the Bay dragged, but in vain, and I am more convinced than ever that he is in the hands of the Chinese. Nothing has transpired respecting Captain Smith's interview with the Governor. There is a good deal of excitement in the town at present particularly amongst the English residents. In the Inner Harbour of Macao there are 3 or 4 Men-of-War Tanks of 200 to 300 tons each; 100 men in each and 4 to 5 mms of 4 to 12 lbs. shot. These are under command of a gallant Admiral who has frequently distinguished himself (there are two ways of distinguishing oneself, however) in the battles of his country. In the present warlike state of affairs he is naturally anxious that his valuable life should be long preserved for the sake of the Empire and being aware that in the event of one of H.M. Ships coming into collision with his fleet his misfortune may attend his untimely death, he has with wonderful foresight stationed a horse (or rather sherry) on the neighbouring shore within half a mile of his anchorage in order that means may not be wanting to assist his flight, for the doubtless believes that "He that fights and runs away may live to fight another day."

August 9th.—Nothing satisfactory has transpired respecting Mr. Stanton. A Chinaman tells a story of his having been in a boat near the Bogue with a wound on his head, but, though probable enough, not much credit is given to this report, as the man is rather notorious for spreading false rumours. It has been ascertained, however, that the man who murdered the people in the *Black Gale* and also destroyed the *Albatross* last year, has been seen in the neighbourhood of the Barrier for some days past, and as he is about the boldest and most reckless scoundrel in the Chinese Navy, this magnificent feat may have been the work of his hands. He got into disgrace some time ago for declining to attack and destroy H.M.S. *Hyacinth* at the request of the Commissioner, and may now be endeavouring to regain the confidence of the Government. Four days have now elapsed since Mr. S. disappeared and no active steps yet taken for his recovery. I believe some discussions are going on between Captain Smith, the Deputy Superintendent of Trade, and the Government about the responsibility of the latter. But why not leave these considerations for the present? There may be difficulty in dealing with the Portuguese on this question, but surely there is none with the Chinese? I believe that Mr. S. would be surrounded unopposed if prompt and energetic measures were taken, but anything like hesitation or procrastination on the part of our Officer in command may induce the Chinese to imagine that we dare not interfere and they may be in consequence encouraged to commit some act of fearful violence for which the destruction of all the forts and junks in the Empire would be small compensation.

August 10th.—Authentic intelligence was received last night of Mr. Stanton being in the hands of the Chinese. He was seen on Friday near the Viceroy's palace waiting to be called to an interview with that worthy. As he is a padre and kind of schoolmaster, entirely disconnected with trade, they may treat him less harshly than one of our rebellious merchants would probably be. I do not think that he is in much danger for the present, as Liu will probably wait to see what steps the Barbarians intend to take, but delay in the adoption of strong measures for his recovery may be attended with fatal consequences. As it is now ascertained beyond a doubt that a British subject has been seized by the Chinese from the territory of a neutral Power, it appears to me that we should demand from the latter measures for his recovery which if refused or ineffectual, then let us interpose with our own forces. We shall see to-day or to-morrow what course Captain Smith intends to pursue.

August 11th.—The night before last I was attacked by my persevering enemy Tic but with less severity than usual which I attribute to the course of Iron which I have been taking. I have not had an attack for nearly a month. To relieve the pain I was compelled much against my wish, to take a mixture of morphine and camphor which is less injurious than crude opium. The effect of this is pleasant, but I was dormant half of yesterday. To-day I am perfectly well and picking up fast. Nothing yet done for Mr. Stanton's liberation.

August 12th.—Mr. Stanton has been examined by the Commissioner and Judges, and has declared amongst other things that nearly two hundred English are lying at Macao and have been there for many months. On hearing this Liu rejoined to be greatly astonished as his officers here had reported to him that all the English had been driven out last February, and which he found it convenient to believe. He expressed great indignation at the deceit which had been practised upon him and has imprisoned the "Touat" of Macao and other Mandarins connected with this business.

August 17th.—Our comrades (or head servants) came to me in great alarm this morning to report the movement of several thousand of the Imperial troops upon this unfortunate place with a view of seizing the Bogue and it is said the "Quarry" Fleet or Commander-in-Chief is appointed to conduct the expedition against Macao. The servants, however, still remain and there is little cause for alarm as long as this is the case. Mr. Stanton is confined in the Consol House with a chain round his neck, but is otherwise not ill-used.

I have been reading the three nights debate on the China Question in the House of Commons and am sorry to observe that so important a subject should have been sacrificed entirely to party. Altho' a staunch Conservative, I cannot help thinking that Sir James Graham's motion was the best, I think and Mr. McCauley's, Sir Robert and Dr. Lushington's the worst. Mr. Gladstone is a contemptible production—he seems to think that the Chinese were justified in everything they did last year; the massacre of the *Black Gale* and *Albatross* crews, the poisoning of the well and refusal of supplies were all justifiable. I dare say that poor Mr. Stanton's immediate execution will likewise be considered by him in the light of a meritorious action, ignorance and folly like this is very distressing—but it is all party spirit.

August 18th.—Last night 700 men arrived from Canton, the advance guard of the Imperial Army. I fancy, and 4 or 5 war junks have been added to the fleet in the Inner Harbour. A good deal of excitement prevails and matters appear to be assuming the same aspect as they did this time last year when we were driven to the beach. There are no ships to be seen in the harbour, which is a comfort as it will compel our Men-of-War to enter. Fortunately 250 of the Bengal Volunteer Regiment arrived a few days ago en route to Chusan. Captain Smith has determined to keep them here until affairs become more settled.

This morning we learnt that our comrades had decamped last night, and that the servants have given notice that they must be off the moment the Edicts which are hourly expected appear.

August 19th.—In riding to the Barrier last night with Captain Smith of the *Devil*, Leslie and one or two others, we found a considerable increase to the force there, all the war junks ranged to us to cover the whole Barrier with their guns, and moved forward and aft, and several hundred soldiers, some in uniform and others in disguise loitering about in a most suspicious manner. Sand and stones were thrown at us by only one or two, and symptoms of a disturbance having commenced we thought it prudent to beat a retreat, as these men all wore concealed arms. I shall not venture again in that direction until these forces are withdrawn.

August 20th.—I have been ascertained that about 3,000 men were assembled at the Barrier avowedly with the intention of fulfilling the Commissioner's orders to attack and seize the English in their houses. Captain Smith moved the *Hyacinth* and *Larne* into the Bay, which forms one side of the Barrier and moored them with their broadsides bearing upon the junks on the other side of the Barrier, distant about 500 yards, and got boats in readiness to land about 150 Marines and Sailors together with 250 of the Bengal Volunteer Regiment which had been detached here. The moment I saw the *Larne* and *Hyacinth* go under way and saw the *Devil* and *Barrier* I got my pony and rode out with Leslie and Wallace to a hill immediately overlooking the scene of action and about half a mile from the contending parties. The greatest animation prevailed amongst the Chinese troops and junks the moment they observed the sloops of war approaching them—but in order to give a better idea of their relative positions I will draw a plan of the field.

The *Hyacinth* took up her position a little after one o'clock and opened fire upon the 17 gun Battery on the beach, and junks in the Inner Harbour, which was at first returned with great spirit though the shot from the junks fell considerably short. The *Larne* anchored about a cable's length from the *Hyacinth* and 600 yards from the junks and opened with good effect. The rising ground at the Barrier prevented the hills of the junks being seen from the British ships, so that the shot fell rather wide at first, but the firing against the battery on the shore was admirable and very quickly reduced it to silence. After the first three-quarters of an hour the firing from the junks was faint and irregular, as the people were deserting them in great numbers. Towards half past three the Marines and Sailors from the ships of war were disembarked on the Chinese territory, about a mile from the Barrier, and proceeded to dislodge a strong body of the enemy which occupied some ground about 500 yards from the landing place. This service was quickly done with three rounds of well-directed musketry which sent them flying over the paddy fields towards Casa Branca and must have astonished them considerably. This was the first occasion on which European forces had encountered Celestial Invincibles on shore, and the result must have been very gratifying to their pride, as their numbers were only ten to one.

The Marines were then strengthened by the arrival of the Bengal Volunteers to the number of 250 men, and they advanced together towards the Barrier, having detached a small party with a field piece to the right to keep the enemy in check. The batteries and encampment at the Barrier were abandoned on the troops taking possession, but a sharp fire was opened upon our troops from the junks and some field pieces at the Chinese Joss House, which a well directed cannonade from the sloops and several discharges of musketry from the English troops who had manned the Barrier wall, very soon put down. The encampment and surrounding houses were then reduced to ashes, which was a truly delightful sight to us who had been insulted from these very walls night after night in taking our quiet ride. The troops then embarked after spiking the guns and dismantling the fort and embrasures.

It is reported that about 100 Chinese have been killed and many more wounded amongst whom are one or two Mandarins of rank. On our side two sailors were wounded on landing, one severely and the other has lost his left arm. In addition to these three men were a good deal injured by the unexpected explosion of the Chinese magazine at the Barrier. The whole affair lasted for about four hours, but much time was lost in disembarking the troops. The whole surrounding hills were crowded by Chinese spectators who have received a salutary lesson to respect in future the despised Barbarians. On returning to Macao I found the town in great excitement, all the houses closed and people leaving the place in great numbers with their goods and chattels. This was caused by a report which had prevailed for some time that the English were coming to take possession, burn, and destroy. I think the effect of these stringent proceedings upon our position here will be favourable.

(To be continued.)

ORIENTAL INFLUX IN BERLIN
AFTER GERMAN TRADE SECRETS.

The German authorities are surprised, if not alarmed, at the influx of members of the Asiatic races from nearly all parts of Asia, and also men from certain African countries, so much so that the Ministry of the Interior is now conducting an investigation concerning the activity of these strangers and their numbers. Privy Councillor Fritz Rathenau, a cousin of Walter Rathenau, told *The New York Times* correspondent. Meanwhile Geheimrat Rathenau prefers to keep silent because "he does not desire to mix in national politics." However, Rathenau named the following countries as being largely represented by these visitors: Japan, China, India, Siam and Egypt.

"Of course, there have been students from all these countries in Germany before the war, but never did they come in such large numbers," said Rathenau, "and you will be surprised that only a very few seek instruction at our schools. What they are really doing here we are trying to find out now. Our law rate of exchange cannot account for the invasion."

Indeed, you may see scores of these visitors any and any night in Berlin and other large German cities, apparently well provided with money and seemingly out for a pleasant time, knowing how to keep their business secret. The most numerous are the Japanese, all young men about 30, and some of them are registered at any high school or university, as Dr. Erich Scharfschmidt of the Oriental Seminary told *The New York Times* correspondent. Dr. Scharfschmidt, too, feared to compromise himself politically if he said too much, but he admitted he had taken notice of the many Japanese who had arrived in Berlin since the peace, and gathered they had been sent by their Government and were well provided with money.

"I have myself tried to find out their reasons for coming here," he said, "but beyond telling me they are commissioned to purchase machines and other German articles they were unwilling to say anything. I am of the belief that these purchases are only a masquerade for other enterprises, and cannot account for their prolonged sojourn. They no longer seek registration at the high schools, nor do they try to enter our large industrial workshops. Nevertheless they seem well informed about our science as well as our industry, social conditions and politics. You can see them at the gambling clubs and horse races, our first-class hotels and theatres, spending money lavishly, but you can never get them to tell you what they really want in our impoverished country. It may be bribery to obtain industrial secrets, but if so they succeed in covering up all tracks."

Professor Edward Meyer, Rector of Berlin University, confirmed that no Japanese had matriculated, and of hundreds of Chinese visiting only about fifty were regular attendants at the university lectures. These, however, Rector Meyer praised as most desirable students in every way.

"We meet the Japanese at society functions, stock exchange, political gatherings, clubs, and everywhere but the university, where in private days they outnumbered us," said Professor Meyer. "I am aware that they are being watched by the authorities."

At the Technical High School and at the Mining Academy, the correspondent was informed of remarkably frequent visits by Japanese scientists and Government officials, but that no Japanese students had matriculated while scores of Chinese, Egyptians, and Indians were registered as regular attendants. Representatives of the latter two nations were frankly anti-English.

(To be continued.)

U.S. SHIP TONNAGE.

SOS SHIPS CLASSIFIED AGAINST
IN 1915.

When the work of classifying ships now under construction by the United States Shipping Board, and those being built for private companies and American ships under Lloyd's registry are reclassified, the total tonnage classed by the Bureau will amount over 10,000,000 tons.

Mr. H. K. Laidlaw, agent for the American Bureau of Shipping at Yokohama, has received some interesting information regarding ship classification which is issued by the Division of Operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

On December 31st, 1915, the total tonnage classed by the American Bureau of Shipping was 764 vessels and a gross tonnage of 1,461,454 tons. On December 31st, 1919, the total tonnage was 5,700,729 gross tons and 2,234 vessels.

The total number of ships actually classed in the last five years and their gross tonnage will give an idea of the rapid growth of the Bureau:

Ships	Gross tons
1915	111 154,207
1916	194 228,330
1917	262 330,253
1918	219 535,212
1919	898 3,430,962

MUST RECLASSIFY SHIPS.

On December 31st, the gross tonnage under construction to be classed by the Bureau was 319 steel ships with a gross tonnage of 1,865,990 tons and 32 wooden ships of 26,558 gross tons for the United States Shipping Board. In addition to these vessels 70 steel vessels with a gross tonnage of 432,802 tons and 32 wooden vessels of 22,992 gross tons were being built for private companies, making a total of 471 ships and 2,348,782 gross tons.

It is estimated that half of the vessels under American registry at that date were under Lloyd's classification and the present regulations require all American vessels to be classified with the American Bureau and those under Lloyd's to be reclassified. When this is accomplished the United States will have over ten million gross tons of American ships under its own classification.

INCLUDES JAPAN IN SURVEY AGREEMENT.

On January 1st, 1917, the Bureau entered into an agreement for five years with the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping whereby each society represented the other in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as the case may be, and elsewhere as arranged for. On March 1st of the same year a similar arrangement was made with the Registro Naval Italiano, and on August 25th, 1919, a like agreement was entered into with the Imperial Maritime Association of Japan.

The American Bureau of Shipping will have representatives at all ports in the Orient and this is already in operation at Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore, Vladivostok, and Daifon and American surveyors are stationed at all these ports. Captain H. R. Lyons has been appointed surveyor for the port of Yokohama.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

COLONEL ISOBE OUTLINES AIMS
IN FAR EASTERN STATES.

Colonel Isobe, chief of the Japanese military mission in Vladivostok, made the following statements in an interview:

(1) The negotiations with the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Japanese Government have been suspended temporarily.

(2) Japan is anxious to see the speedy reunion of the Russian Far Eastern districts and States, with the establishment of a democratic government not based on Soviet rule.

(3) All political parties in Russia should enjoy equal privileges.

Colonel Isobe suggested the advisability of convoking an assembly of representatives of the Far Eastern States and districts by the Vladivostok Government. The opinion prevails in Japan, he said, that the Vladivostok Government is the most effective, intelligent and best organized. Semenov, the colonel stated, is no longer receiving material support from Japan while the Japanese Government's attitude toward the Provisional Government at Vladivostok is friendly. A buffer State, Colonel Isobe concluded, will hardly be recognized by Japan as an independent State, owing to political connections with Russia; but business relations will be established.

NEW CHINA CONSORTIUM.

VIEWS OF MR. WILLIAM A.
HARRIMAN.

A special cable to the Japan Advertiser from San Francisco dated June 25th, stated:—William Averell Harriman, son of the late Edward H. Harriman and prominent in New York banking circles, arrived here to-day from an extensive tour of the Orient by a correspondent of *The Japan Advertiser*. Mr. Harriman said that while the idea of the New China Consortium was very satisfactory, the plan was not concrete enough. He pointed out that the financial condition of both France and England was greatly distressed, and said that the bankers of these nations were not enthusiastic over the results achieved by the brief visit paid to the Orient by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and his party.

Mr. Harriman cited as a peculiar angle on the Consortium the fact that the English and French bankers are willing to invest money in a country like China while claiming that they are unable to settle the interest on the debts which they owe to the United States.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TENG WU MONASTERY

(BY OUR HONGKONG CORRESPONDENT.)

If more of the foreign residents of Hong Kong knew of the beauties of the Teng Wu monastery many groups would make pilgrimages to the historic place which is easily reached by a five hours' journey from Canton. Those who enjoy a forest which has been permitted to grow up untouched in a semi-tropical climate for hundreds of years threaded by mountain streams with convenient bathing pools, all of which surrounds an ancient temple whose gongs and bells ring day and night, will find in Teng Wu an ideal place for a short vacation.

Teng Wu is the most prosperous and one of the oldest of all of the Buddhist temples in Kwangtung province. In the years following the Revolution a large proportion of the temples of this province have been neglected. The priests have been deprived of the income which the temples used to enjoy and the buildings are in most cases in bad repair. Only one of the five leading Buddhist temples of Canton city now has priests in it. Formerly each one had its company of ministering priests. The visitor to the temple in Canton sees comparatively few worshippers these days.

But Teng Wu still holds the popularity of former days. It is the destination of large numbers of worshippers, most of whom are women. Many of them come from Hong Kong. They come in parties and stay for a week or more worshipping the idols and arranging for the monks to make prayers for departed relatives. During last month a wealthy Hong Kong merchant spent a week at the monastery. He spent one thousand dollars in providing prayers for his parents who died nearly a year ago. This amount provided for many masses by the monks and for great quantities of joss, paper money and other paraphernalia used in the worship of the idols. During the same time that he was there, a party of ten women from a village about fifty miles distant were guests in the temple. They spent six hundred dollars during the time they were there. The income of this temple for a year will amount to many thousands of dollars, for during the summer months there is a constant stream of worshippers visiting the monastery.

LIFE IN THE TEMPLE.
There are now nearly two hundred priests living in the temple. In addition to them there are over eighty serving boys between ten and sixteen years of age. At day break and sunset the two principal masses are sung. But this is not the only time when the monks must repeat prayers. The monastery contains a great number of small rooms in which prayers must be repeated in addition to those said in the large hall. Then the bells of the temple must be rung at intervals throughout the day and night. The life of the monk could not be called strenuous, but there are several hours of each day when he must be on his feet.

All the monks are under the direction of a head monk who is chosen every three years by lot. Formerly the oldest monk was the head but the choice by lot is used to prevent any one man from having too much power. The head monk distributes the work among the group of monks and has absolute power during the term of his office. Of course, the fact that at the end of a three years term of office the head monk may be reduced to the ranks acts to restrain an unfair use of power. All the priests eat together twice each day in a large hall with the head priests sitting on a raised platform. Like the Christian, they have the custom of saying grace before eating, though it is difficult to realize how thanks could be given for the meagre fare provided. In addition to an unlimited quantity of rice each priest has only a small bowl of vegetables at each of the two daily meals.

If the vegetables wish to get vindication for their theory they can find it in the diet of the Buddhist monk. This group of men, living on rice and one dish of vegetables served twice each day, appear to be in good health. Very few of them are over weight and few are under weight. They do not have a robust appearance, and yet there is very little sickness among them. The guests who eat the monastery food are served with a greater variety of dishes. Various kinds of vegetable oils are used in the preparation of the food, and for a short period even the foreigner can enjoy the diet. However, those who are going to pay a visit to Teng Wu had better take their own food to supplement that served by the monks. It is a rule that no meat is to be eaten in the buildings, but the European cannot avoid the rule if he takes canned goods with him and has these served in his own room.

There are no rates for guests at the Teng Wu monastery. Even in these materialistic days the Buddhist priests allow each guest to pay according to his own desires. This is a practice which has been followed for hundreds of years. When the guest pays on departure what he feels is due the monastery, he does so only after protest by the monks that a devout Buddhist will give a large gift to the monastery when he departs.

THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
The visitor to Teng Wu now is almost started to hear the monks calling up surrounding villages on the telephone. This modern convenience has been installed within the last few months by the military commander of the Shing Hing district, General Lam Fook. He has had long sheds for a summer residence along one of the mountain streams near the monastery and keeps in touch with his office in Shing Hing by the telephone. This military man comes to Teng Wu in his own speedy motor boat, one of which is a large one. The motors in these boats come from American factories and the boats have the appearance of the latest speed boats of Europe or America. It is the intention of General Lam to make the monastery forest of over a hundred acres a recreation ground for the people, and he is not only providing protection with his soldiers, but he promises that any who care to do so can have permission to build their own mat sheds along the streams. This has been impossible in the past because of the opposition of the monks.

HONGKONG COOLIE NUISANCE VISITORS INCONVENIENCED.

Mr. J. L. Wisber, a visitor to the Colony, and resident at the Hong Kong Hotel, charged a ricksha coolie before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy on Saturday with demanding more than the legal fare.

Mr. Wisber said that he was not more than 30 minutes in the ricksha and he gave him 30 cents. Many residents of the Hong Kong Hotel had been imposed upon lately. On Friday afternoon a party of American ladies and gentlemen engaged chairs to take them to the gardens, and the bearers demanded more than the legal fare. They had to be dispersed by an Indian constable who slapped one of the men on the back of the neck. These people did not care to go to the trouble of prosecuting the coolies, and this was one of the reasons why the coolies so persistently inconvenienced visitors to Hong Kong. Witness prosecuted defendant to make an example of him.

The Magistrate said he wished more people would take the trouble to prosecute these "pests." They had no right to impose on strangers. The defendant was fined \$5 or 10 days' hard labour.

INDIAN WATCHMAN IMPRISONED.

ABUSING HIS TRUST.

An Indian watchman employed by Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., was charged, on remand, at the Magistracy on Saturday, with the theft of a quantity of cloth and embroidery valued at \$73.10, the property of the firm.

Sergeant Dorling stated that defendant had told him that he bought part of the cloth from the Sincere Company, and part from a Chinese shop in Lyndhurst Terrace. Enquiries were made at these shops but no definite information could be obtained. Mr. Webb, assistant manager of Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., said that the watchman was not supposed to go into the shop during night. He should not have had the key of the front door of the establishment, but when his quarters were searched, one was found. With it identified part of the goods stolen as the property of the firm. Also they were obtainable only in European emporiums.

Mr. D. H. Blake, who appeared for the defence, asked for leniency, saying that the defendant had been employed by the firm for upward of eight years, and this was his first offence. Council also said that the defendant had a wife and family who were dependent on him.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence of one month's hard labour, remarked that the defendant should have thought about all this before he abused the trust placed in him.

SWIMMING POOLS.

One of the pleasures of the monastery forest are the two swimming pools. A bath in the cool mountain water makes the bath of the monks a pleasant one. The West One bathing pool is at the foot of a seventy-five foot fall of water which adds to the pleasure of the swim.

Those who are interested in gold fish will find good specimens in the Teng Wu monastery. The priests take great pride in them and tanks containing fish are found in all parts of the buildings. One large gold fish, which is several years old, has no eyes. This is the prize pet of the monastery. It lost its sight when very small. A boy who was a visitor to the monastery with his mother was refused permission by his mother to take this fish home. In his anger the child pushed out the eyes of the fish. The priests put it back in the water expecting it to die, but it is still living.

THE HOUSE KITCHENS.

The housewife will be interested to visit the huge kitchen of this monastery. The mountain stream runs through these rooms and various water spouts carry the water to convenient places. One large iron kettle is pointed out as being large enough to cook rice for a thousand people, and it looks big enough to do this. Large stores contain quantities of rice and oils used in the flavouring of dishes. The great streams of water running through the kitchens make it comparatively easy to keep these rooms clean. Compared to the average Chinese kitchen, they are models in this respect.

The history of the monastery runs back to the later Han dynasty (A.D. 214-222). The site was chosen by a monk after many marvellous signs were given that the "wind and water" of the place was very unfavourable to the evil spirits. The history of the place has been written in four rather large volumes though much of the so-called history must be classed as myth. Much of the account is concerned with the success of monks in overcoming evil spirits who attacked the sacred place.

CALIFORNIA GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

A RICH FEAST OF GOOD MUSIC.

The vocal and instrumental concert given on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal by the California University Glee Club was very different from what perhaps many British members of the audience expected for the "undergraduate abroad" rather suggests to the British public an entertainment of boisterous fun and frolic. Those members of the audience who had gone expecting to listen to a programme allied to that of the American music hall stage, were most agreeably surprised. They were treated, instead, to a refined, clever, and yet thoroughly enjoyable programme of songs and instrumental items. The instrumental music, if not of the very highest standard, was far superior to what one expected from University undergraduates on a holiday; while the singing evoked and thoroughly deserved the loudest applause from a well-pleased audience. To-night, when the reputation of these young men will have reached all those who were not present on Saturday, there is certain to be a full house. They deserve it. The programme, by the way, will be an entirely new one.

We hope Mr. "Brick" Morse and Mr. Frank Morgan, who are running the show, will effect one necessary improvement to-night—that is, give the Jazz Band an opportunity for distinguishing itself more than it did on Saturday, when it kept the audience entranced for about fifteen minutes towards the end of the programme. It was a weird jazz band in more than one respect, for it differed from all other jazz bands yet heard in Hong Kong, in that it provided, first-class music, and not the usual blaring, tearing sounds one usually associates with jazz. To tell the truth, though the tenor solo by Mr. C. I. Howell, the "sawdust" melodies of Mr. Frank Morgan, the baritone solo of Mr. L. L. Neumiller, the violin solo of Mr. "David" Phennig and the songs of Mr. S. Morgan were all of more than ordinary value, the audience would have preferred the jazz band to any of the other items. It is because the jazz band was away the best thing in the programme full of the choicest titbits of jazz music that we hope to hear more of it to-night. The harmony which those seven men—each an artist at his own instrument or instruments—produced deserves the highest compliments.

It is as an aggregation rather than as individuals that the Glee Club shone in singing. That is not to say that Messrs. Neumiller, Mering and Howell are not good soloists; all three deserved the rousing cheers they received, especially for their encore items, but the singing of the Glee Club in chorus was superlatively good. Simple old-world melodies, lusty college choruses, catchy hits of popular songs—all were rendered in a manner that made the audience insist for more. In perfect time and in perfect harmony, only those who have attempted to train a body of fifteen men to sing together so that not one is heard above the other can appreciate the standard of perfection the Glee Club has reached. And when, under the direction of Mr. "Brick" Morse, they sang a collection of choruses that were the vogue in the days of our fathers it seemed that there never will be songs like the old songs. We must not fail to mention the Golden Bear Quartette—Messrs. G. R. Douglas, A. R. Parrish, L. L. Neumiller and F. A. Morgan (jr.)—whose two items were the scene of harmony.

The California young men are worth going many a long mile to hear. There is a unique entertainment, uniquely presented.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another member of Saturday night's audience favours us with the following impressions:—

The members of the California University Glee Club must have gone happy though tired to bed on Saturday night after their performance which was enthusiastically appreciated. The entire American element in the Colony appeared to have come to the theatre to enjoy themselves. They certainly did.

Eighteen outstanding, well-groomed, well-dressed, and very energetic young men, responding at the switch of a muscle of their grave but energetic conductor, a wonderful musical handwork, a saxophone camouflaged as a jeweller's shop or a Salvation Army Band, a handworking and modest pianist, and a violin wizard, these are the outstanding impressions of a novel and amusing evening.

Two members of the party towered musically above their fellows, the pianist, who had a great deal to do and did it with skill and sympathy; and Mr. Phennig whose violin playing, especially his first and third pieces, was a masterpiece of technique and expression. I found it hard to believe him an undergraduate; he must have begun violin at a tender age to have acquired not only so much skill, but so much of the aplomb and the art of the professional player.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

QUESTION OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION.

It is notified in the Hong Kong Government Gazette that under section 1 (2) of the Treaty of Peace Order in Council the Controller of the Clearing Office has granted a general licence in the following terms:—

British creditors and debtors may communicate in writing with their German debtors and creditors direct with regard to pre-war debts arising out of pre-war transaction or contracts with the sole object of ascertaining particulars of indebtedness between the parties provided that no proposal or suggestion is made for payment or settlement of such debts except through Clearing Offices and that the party so communicating retains true copies and hands them to the Controller on demand.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS AGAINST ALIENS.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The following sections of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, are published in the Hong Kong Government Gazette for general information:—

5.—(1.) No alien shall act as master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British merchant ship registered in the United Kingdom, or as skipper or second of a fishing boat registered in the United Kingdom, except in the case of a ship or boat employed habitually in voyages between ports outside the United Kingdom:—

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any alien who has acted as a master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British ship, or as skipper or second of a British fishing boat, at any time during the war, and is certified by the Admiralty to have performed good and faithful service in that capacity.

(2.) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom at a rate of pay less than the standard rate of pay for the time being current on British ships for the same service.

Provided that, where the Board of Trade are satisfied that aliens of any particular race (other than former enemy aliens) are habitually employed abroad in any capacity, or in any climate, for which they are especially fitted, nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of aliens of such race to be employed upon British ships at rates of pay which are not below those for the time being fixed on standard rates for British subjects of that race.

(3.) No alien shall be employed in any capacity on board a British ship registered in the United Kingdom unless he has produced to the officer before whom he is engaged satisfactory proof of his nationality.

(4.) Any person who engages an alien for employment on a British ship in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

12.—No former enemy alien shall be employed or shall act as a master, officer, or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

The "Song of the Saw," by Mr. Morgan was most successful, a soft and brilliant noise, though to some rather too unpleasantly reminiscent of the passage of an 18-pounder. It was a revelation to see what could be got out of a common hand saw and a homely "brar" pipe. Mr. Morgan's fearsome instrument, a cross between the noise of a saxophone and a rhinoceros, appeared quite docile in the hands of its owner, whose amusing performance was quite one of the best features of the show.

Songs enthusiastically received were sung by Messrs. Howell and Neumiller, and a clever well-rehearsed exhibition of national music was given by the Jazz Band, in which three members of the versatile seven evaled their Chinese brethren by successfully negotiating several instruments in turn. The impressions of a stranger to Hong Kong, especially as to the Peak tram, were humorously described by Mr. Mering who also acted as spokesman.

The chorus work naturally loomed largest in the programme. As unadorned laudation is irksome, and a word of criticism a greater praise, here is a fine or two of advice. The singing was extraordinarily well together—not a note nor a beat went astray—and every man sang hard and well. The humorous possibilities of concerted singing were better developed than I have heard before, and the audience was delighted. From a British point of view, just a trifle less of mechanical precision and a trifle more of light and shade and tone would lend the performance a musical sympathy which would satisfy the most exacting critic.

Mr. "Brick" Morse is to be sincerely complimented on the results of his obviously long and careful handling of the chorus, and it is safe to predict a gratifying reception for him and the Glee Club wherever they go in their novel and sensible method of seeing something of the world.

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GENT'S OUTFITTING SECTION.

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SPA CONFERENCE:

EFFECT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FIRMNESS:

GERMANS ACCEPT DEMANDS.

CASE OF GENERAL DYER

SCATHING REMARKS BY MR. MONTAGU.

POLAND IN PERIL:

SWEEPING BOLSHIEV MOVEMENT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

THE SPA CONFERENCE

GERMANS SIGN.

SPA, July 9th.
A communiqué states that the Germans signed the protocol after Mr. Lloyd George, refusing the delegation's contention, had said that he saw no necessity to bring in the Reichstag respecting sanctions which it ruled with the Allies eventually to put into execution and which, moreover, were expressly provided by the protocol of January 10th.

As regards war criminals, it was agreed that expert German and Allied Ministers should meet in the afternoon preliminarily to discuss the position regarding the proceedings in the Leipzig High Court. The German delegation admitted that it was equally in Germany's interest with the Allies that the crimes against the laws of war should be punished.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

SPA, July 9th.
At a conference of the military, naval and air experts the Germans admitted that there were still 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 cruisers, 18 destroyers and 50 torpedo boats to be delivered, also large numbers of aircraft with engines.

A meeting of the Allied General Staffs considered the method of handing over the material and reducing the German Army. Besides ships the Germans admitted that out of 12,000 aeroplanes, 150 were handed over and 4,000 destroyed, whilst out of 24,000 engines, 1,500 were handed over and 14,000 destroyed.

GERMANY'S RIFLES AND MACHINE-GUNS.

SPA, July 9th.
General von Seeckt at the conference said Germany had 6,000,000 rifles when the war ended. She lost 1,500,000 in the 1918 retreat, handed over to the Allies 1,000,000 and the police and other forces held nearly a million. He emphasised the difficulty in gathering others, and said that force would be tried since persuasion and offers of purchase had failed. He promised full delivery within a year. 75,000 machine-guns have been handed over to the Allies and various German forces held 16,000 which could not be delivered within a year. Replying to a question as to what would become of the captured Allied weapons, he said that they had been utilised for the Bulgarian and Turkish armies.

COAL REQUISITIONS FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, July 10th.
The *Matin* Spa correspondent, referring to the coal position for the Entente, it is proposed to establish a permanent delegation of the Reparations Commission in Berlin to deal especially with coal.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

BERLIN, July 8th.
The Press regretfully notes the bad impression Germans made at Spa.
The Government organ *Volks-Anzeiger* complains of the atmosphere of distrust surrounding the Germans, but the independent *Freie Presse* accuses the authorities of ambiguity and of trying to deceive the Entente regarding war material, and says that Herr Fehrenbach and Herr Gessler did not support the assertions, which produced a laughable effect.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, July 8th.
The French Press continues to applaud Mr. Lloyd George's firmness. The *Temps* hopes that the Allies' tenacity will equal their vigour in demanding the disarmament of Germany.

FRENCH PREMIER OPTIMISTIC.

PARIS, July 8th.
A Havas message says:—
At Spa, yesterday, the French were favourably impressed as the Premier, M. Millerand, himself told American correspondents, by the fact that the Germans showed their willingness to do something which they had up to now refused to do. The Conference, M. Millerand believes, will be ended on Sunday.
At the Conference to-night, M. Millerand said he fully expected that the Brussels Conference could be held on July 23rd, and probably with the Americans present. This statement is taken to mean that the French and their Allies generally believe now that a settlement will be reached, even on the question of reparations, to the extent of forming some basis for the Brussels Conference, however, until after the question of disarmament has been settled, as well as the question of the German war criminals.

ALLIES' CONDITIONS.

SPA, July 8th.
A communiqué states that at the opening Mr. Lloyd George expressed the Allies' determination to secure the execution of the treaty which so far had been most inadequate as regards the surrender or destruction of war material and the reduction of armaments. He indicated the extent to which the Allies had taken into account the observations and difficulties of the new German Government on whose sincerity of intentions he did not wish to cast doubt. He also pointed out that a fresh postponement was only granted on certain definite conditions of which the fulfilment would be checked and guaranteed by precise sanctions.

The following Allied reply to the German proposals was then read:
Conditionally that Germany (a) proceeds immediately to disarm the *Einhundert* aeroplanes and the *Siecherheitspolizei*; (b) publishes a proclamation demanding the immediate delivery of all arms held by the civil population and decreeing effective penalties in the case of contravention (if the Government's legal powers are insufficient for this it shall immediately obtain the same legislative authority); (c) immediately executes the whole series of measures necessary for the abolition of compulsory military service and the organisation of the army on a basis of long-term military service as provided in the Treaty.

(d) delivers to the Allies for destruction and helps the Allies to destroy all arms and military material beyond the quantities authorised under the Treaty; and (e) assures the application of the unexcused aircraft and naval clauses of the Treaty.

then the Allies agree, firstly, to extend to October 1st the period provided for the reduction of the Reichswehr effect at which date it shall be reduced to 150,000 men, including the maximum ten brigades of the Reichswehr. The Allies also agree to further postponement expiring on January 1st next for the reduction of the effectives to 100,000 when the exact composition of the organization must be completed according to the Treaty; secondly, to authorise the German Government to keep in the neutral zone until October 1st for assisting in the collection of arms such a number of effectives as communicated by the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control; and thirdly, to take all necessary measures to prevent a contraband traffic in arms from the occupied territories intended for other parts of Germany.

If before January 1st next the Allied Control Commissions in Germany find that the present arrangements are not being loyally carried out—as for example, if by September 1st legislative measures hereinafter provided are not taken, and if the destruction and delivery of material is not proceeding normally; if on October 1st the army is not reduced to 150,000, including the maximum of ten brigades of the Reichswehr—the Allies will proceed to occupy more German territory, either in the Ruhr or some other region, and will only evacuate it when the present conditions are wholly fulfilled.

Herr von Simons remarked that the solutions of the conditions enumerated in the foregoing Note were being imposed without the German delegation having been called upon to discuss them. He commented on the Allies' reply *ad verbum*, and finally declared that the German Government would do its utmost to carry out the conditions and would have to submit to the consequences if it did not succeed.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the conference was to continue its labours, the German Government's formal acceptance must be officially confirmed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REFUTES GENERAL SEECKT'S ASSERTIONS.

SPA, July 8th.
General Seeckt declared that Mr. Lloyd George's figures about artillery were inaccurate. He maintained that Germany had practically fulfilled its obligations regarding artillery. Germany had 20,000 big guns at the end of the war. One thousand were lost in the retreat, 5,000 were delivered at the Armistice, and 11,000 were subsequently handed over to the Allies.
General Seeckt maintained that after the guns received by the Reichswehr and other similar organisations there remained only 346 to be handed over.

General Seeckt also argued in favour of the prolongation of the evacuation of the neutral zone on the plea that most of the arms were surrenderable there.
Mr. Lloyd George disputed the accuracy of the German figures, and emphasised the fact that many of the men under arms in Germany were revolutionaries did not make the matter less serious. He considered that General Seeckt's figures established a solid ground for suspicion and anxiety. The Allies did not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Germany, but could not tolerate possession of arms by individuals for anarchist purposes.

WAR CRIMINALS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 9th.
Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the number of war criminals demanded from Germany was 892. There was no information regarding how many of the accused were residing in neutral countries. The Government had not communicated with the neutrals on the subject.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS "STAGGERED" BY BRITISH PREMIER'S FIRMNESS.

SPA, July 7th.
Mr. Lloyd George pointed out to the Conference that Germany still had 200,000 men, 50,000 machine-guns and 12,000 guns. She had surrendered only a million and a half rifles.
While many Germans were described as "staggered" by Mr. Lloyd George's firmness, general satisfaction is felt that he has resolutely faced what was considered to be German bluffing. The opinion is expressed that the Conference is on the verge of a breakdown.

GERMANS LIKELY TO WITHDRAW.

SPA, July 7th.
There was a dramatic development at the Conference, following the statement of the German Defence Minister regarding disarmament, mentioned in last communication, as the conclusion of which Mr. Lloyd George pointedly remarked:—"Is that a declaration that Germany is not in a position to fulfil the Treaty?" The Minister replied "No," but asked for consideration of Germany's difficulties.

Mr. Lloyd George explained the Allies' anxiety owing to Germany's failure to fulfil the disarmament conditions of the Treaty. He pointed out that the object of the Treaty was to prevent Germany from becoming a menace to Europe. The Allies did not wish to be harsh to Germany, but the risks of militarism and Bolshevism in Germany were too great. If Germany were really sincere she would have already carried out the Treaty. Vague promises were useless. The Conference was prepared to come to a settlement, but unless the Germans produced a definite scheme the Conference would be adjourned until Wednesday. It is reported that the Germans threaten to withdraw from the Conference unless the Allies make concessions.

ALLIES IN NO MOOD FOR TRIELING.

LONDON, July 7th.
The newspapers generally endorse Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards the Germans at Spa yesterday. It is declared that it should show the Germans that the Allies, while willing to give the Germans all reasonable freedom to discuss methods of execution of the Treaty, are in no mood to be trifled with.

GERMANS DISCUSS PLANS.

SPA, July 7th.
The German staff officers spent the morning discussing whether to accept the Allies' proposal to present a plan of disarmament to the Conference. Doubt is now cleared up by the announcement that the Germans have decided to present a plan in the afternoon.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND IN PERIL.

BOLSHEVICS TAKE ROVNO.
WARSAW, July 8th.
A communiqué admits that Budzinski's cavalry, attacking from the west, occupied Rovno and compelled the Poles to retreat. Heavy fighting is reported from all sectors of Poland.

A later communiqué says that between the Dvina and the upper Berezina the Poles retired in face of the superior numbers of the enemy, who also crossed the Berezina in force south-east of Borysoff. Polish counter-attacks are developing favourably in view of the military position. Offers to serve with the colours are pouring in from all classes—University professors to Boy Scouts.

SOCIALIST APPEAL.

The executive of the Socialist Party has issued a proclamation calling on troops to do their duty in the defence of the Fatherland and urging the Government, on the other hand, to declare a desire for peace. The Bishop has addressed an Apostolic letter to the nation exhorting enlistment en masse.

FIVE BOLSHIEV DIVISIONS IN ACTION.

WARSAW, July 7th.
A message from Warsaw states that the Bolshevists have begun an offensive on the northern front north of the Molodetchno-Polock railway. Five divisions are participating.

POLISH SUCCESS.

WARSAW, July 8th.
The Bolshevist offensive in the middle of the Dvina was repulsed with loss, and the Poles successfully counter-attacked south of the Dvina.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG BOLSHIEVIST OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 7th.
A big Bolshevist offensive against Poland is reported to have begun. The Bolshevists claim to have captured the fortress of Rovno, 1,000 prisoners, and much booty.

PREPARING FOR A BIG BATTLE.

LONDON, July 7th.
A message from Warsaw says the Poles have begun counter-attacks in Volhynia. Bolshevist attempts to force the Berezina and offensives south of Pollock and in Poland have been defeated with severe losses. These local operations and the development into a great battle on the whole front. The Bolshevists have concentrated the bulk of their forces between the Dvina and the Dnieper in the region of Smolinsk. A serious Bolshevist advance there might have grave consequences in separating Poland from the Baltic States, enabling direct communication between Germany and Soviet Russia.

GENERAL DYER'S CASE.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 8th.

The greatest interest was manifested in the debate on the Hunter Report and the case of General Dyer. The House was crowded and excited when Mr. Montagu rose to move the Vote of £250,000, the contribution for the cost of the Department of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. Montagu deprecated the criticism of the personnel of the Hunter Committee, presenting, emphatically the criticism already offered.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu declared that General Dyer acted during the Punjab riots on the theory of terrorism and subordination. General Dyer, by the theory that he intended to teach the whole of the Punjab a moral lesson, embarked on terrorism to which there was no end of application. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu described the flogging orders as sheer frightfulness, and asked whether Great Britain was going to keep a hold on India by terrorism, racial humiliation, subordination and frightfulness, or by the growing good-will of the people of the Indian Empire. There was no use passing a great Act or Parliament, which proceeded on the principle of partnership for the Indian in the British Commonwealth, and then to allow the administration to depend on terrorism. "India," Mr. Montagu said, "is on your side in enforcing order entered with the maintenance of the liberty of the British democracy."

Mr. Montagu pointed out that out of the thirty-seven instances of flogging in last year's disturbances the Government, apparently of thirty-six, and only condoned one because it impinged on the principles on which the Indian Empire was built. Amid considerable dissent, Mr. Montagu declared that there was a theory abroad amongst the critics of the Government that the Indian was only tolerable so long as he obeyed orders, and that, if once he became educated, he was to be classed as an agitator. (Cries of No, No, and Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Montagu asked the House whether the theory of the rule in India was racial ascendancy, domination, and subordination or partnership. If the former, then it followed that the sword must be used with increasing severity, until Great Britain is driven out of the country. The opinion of the united civilised world—(Cheers and cries of dissent)—The choice of the House was fundamental to the continuance of the British Empire, and the connection between Britain and India.

Sir Edward Carson considered that Mr. Montagu's argument was irrelevant, and urged the House to be fair to a gallant officer with thirty-four years' service without any blemish. Sir Edward Carson asked whether General Dyer would receive a fair trial before being broken and sent into disgrace. He entered a passionate plea for General Dyer urging that a man ought not to be punished for doing his best of his ability with a situation for which he was not in the slightest degree responsible.

Mr. Churchill explained lengthily the Army Regulations, with reference to retirement, adding that the Army Council's decision was reached unanimously. Mr. Churchill, while assenting to the Council's decision, held himself free in the event of the Cabinet deciding to make further submissions to the Crown for the retirement of General Dyer from the Army. The Cabinet, however, accepted the conclusions of the Army Council. Mr. Churchill described the Jallianwalla Bagh incident as a monstrous event outstanding in its sinister isolation, and proceeded to lay down four broad lines for the guidance of officers. Firstly, is the crowd attacking anything or anybody? Secondly, is the crowd armed? Thirdly, is more force should be used than is necessary to secure compliance with the law. Fourthly, an officer should confine himself to a limited and definite objective. He also laid down one general prohibition, namely, against frightfulness, which could not be admitted in any form. Mr. Churchill was personally of opinion that General Dyer should have been placed compulsorily on the retired list.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the judgment passed on General Dyer was supported by the Government of India and confirmed by the British Cabinet, and independently by the Army Council. Therefore, he contended that General Dyer had a full and fair hearing. Mr. Asquith severely criticised the abrogation of its functions by the civil authorities at Amritsar.

A Labour motion for the reduction of the Estimates was defeated by 246 to 37. A number of Unionists abstained from voting.
Sir Edward Carson's motion for the reduction of the Estimates was defeated by 230 to 122.

GENERAL DYER'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, July 8th.
A White Paper has been issued giving the defence of General Dyer in view of the debate on the Hunter Report in the House of Commons this afternoon.
General Dyer points out that he knew the military dangers of the position and of the cloud passing over Afghanistan. He also realised that the gathering in Jallianwalla Bagh was not fortuitous but had assembled with the express intent to challenge the Government authority, and to defy him to fire upon them. It was in fact a rebel army. He was conscious that a great offensive movement was gathering and that to sit still to await its complete mobilisation would be fatal. He could not regard the Jallianwalla Bagh assembly as a mere political gathering. He looked on Amritsar as the storm-centre of rebellion.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TURKISH CRISIS.

KEMAL PASHA ORDERS GENERAL MOBILISATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8th.
It is reported that Kemal Pasha has ordered general mobilisation in Anatolia and forcible recruiting of all fit men without distinction of religion.

FRENCH TO OCCUPY ARAB ZONE.

LONDON, July 8th.
The *Daily Mail's* Constantinople correspondent says that the French have landed 2,000 troops at Alexandretta preparatory to the occupation of the Arab zone, including Aleppo and Hama.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

PRECAUTIONS ON ORANGE DAY.

LONDON, July 8th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent disorders in Ireland on Orange Day on July 12th. As regards London, in accordance with the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee which was established after the recent disturbances, all demonstrations there are being prohibited in the city and the immediate neighbourhood during July and August.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced that while the Government proposed to proceed with the Government of Ireland Bill, it had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that it was impossible to carry it before the adjournment.

CORK HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS ORDER.

LONDON, July 8th.
In compliance with an order issued by the Cork Harbour Commissioners, the *Sin Féin* tricolour was flown from the masthead of the Commission's vessel and the flag-staffs of Queenstown's Admiralty Pier.

FAILURE OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S DIAGNOSIS.

LONDON, July 9th.
In a message to the British workers, Prince Kropotkin who is living near Moscow urges the re-opening of relations of Western nations with Russia. He warns the workers of the West that the present regime is an example showing how Communism cannot be introduced, and an attempt to build up a Communist Republic on the lines of a strongly centralised State. Communism under the iron dictatorship of a single party is already ending in failure, although new conceptions about the rights and position of labour introduced by the revolution have come to stay.
Prince Kropotkin emphasises that this is the way to accomplish a revolution but to render its realisation impossible. He warns British workers against taking such a line of action.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.

LARGE INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 8th.
The Board of Trade Returns for June show imports of the value of £170,500,000 as compared with £123,000,000 in June last year. Among the raw materials the largest rise was in raw cotton and cotton waste, in which the advance was nearly £4,500,000.
The exports amounted to £116,000,000 as against £64,500,000 in June last year. The main rises included cotton yarn of the value of £17,000,000.

The imports in the first six months of 1920 were of the value of £1,033,000,000 against £717,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and £654,500,000 in 1919.
The exports were of the value of £637,000,000 as against £335,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and £237,000,000 in 1919.

REUTER'S CHIEF MARRIED.

NOTABLE PEOPLE PRESENT.

LONDON, July 8th.
Sir Rodrick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters Ltd., was married to-day, at the Chelsea Old Church, to Miss Esid Bagnold. The Archbishop of Capetown officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Lord and Lady Northcliffe, Lord and Lady Gladstone, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, and Lord Beaverbrook were among the numerous guests.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES REMOVES RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.
The State Department has removed the restrictions on trade with Soviet Russia, except in connection with the shipment of material suitable for immediate use for war purposes.

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, July 8th.
The Treasury has purchased \$23,000,000 of silver at a dollar an ounce.

He also knew that attempts were being made to seduce his troops. If he had balked of the challenge there would infallibly have followed a general mob movement inside and outside of Amritsar, which would have destroyed the European population and involved in its ruin the law-abiding Indian population, leading to similar results throughout the Punjab.
General Dyer contends that his object was right. The force used was not excessive and achieved the desired effect. He also contends that no less force would have achieved the effect.

AIR TRAFFIC PROSPECTS.

STRIKING FIGURES GIVEN BY GENERAL SYKES.

LONDON, July 9th.

Lord Londonderry opening the International Aero Exhibition referred to the recent alarmist and exaggerated statements about the developments of other nations, especially Germany. He added that Germany at present had forty-nine undertakings licensed to participate in air traffic which are represented by nineteen transport companies, of which only two are actually working, and thirty factories, four of which are engaged in research work and two in engine designing. The Control Commission has sanctioned a few commercial machines of no military value for the purpose of resumption of air traffic in Germany on a small scale.

General Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, alluded to the presence of so many Dominions' representatives as proving the universal interest aroused by aviation. He expressed satisfaction that the exhibits included the most modern aeroplanes, flying-boats and amphibians. He said that it was most essential that we in a sea-girt Empire develop these types of aircraft. Since August 28th, 1919, when international flying was first permitted, air services had been established between London and Paris, and London and Amsterdam, while the London-Brussels service will shortly be inaugurated. He mentioned the remarkable fact that throughout the winter months, there were only ten days when the London-Paris service was interrupted.

General Sykes gave the following striking figures: The number of flights carried out in the first year of civil aviation was 38,032, the approximate mileage flown 734,200, the number of passengers carried 70,000 (with only one fatality), and the weight of goods transported 116,493 lbs. There were 114 aerodromes licensed and 519 machines registered to the end of March, and the value of imports and exports transported by air was £200,000.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

MR. BRYAN'S EXCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, July 8th.
Senator Harding and Governor Cox have exchanged cordial telegrams as fellow-journalists.
Mr. Bryan interviewed as to the result of the Convention exclaimed: "My heart is in the grave."
It is reported that Mr. Cox's nomination is most distasteful to White House.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONGRATULATION.

COLUMBIA, July 7th.
President Wilson has sent a message to Governor Cox of hearty congratulations and cordial best wishes.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ACTION AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.
Mr. Fairchild, President of the American Constitutional League, has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to obtain an injunction forbidding Mr. Cully to issue a proclamation announcing the ratification of the female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.
Mr. Fairchild is also trying to prevent the Attorney-General, Mr. Palmer, from enforcing the amendment.

MEXICO.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION?

NEW YORK, July 8th.
It is reported from Eagle Pass, Texas, that twelve bridges have been burnt at Cuahuila, causing rumours of a new revolution.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

NEW PREMIER.

OTTAWA, July 8th.
The resignation of the Borden Government becomes effective on July 10th. It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, will be entrusted with the formation of the new Administration which he has accepted.
Two retirements from the Cabinet of Mr. Rowell and Mr. Burrell are announced.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

HOPE OF THE TREASURY.

LONDON, July 8th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin, replying to a question with reference to double income tax, hoped that reciprocal action would be taken in the Dominions, but so far he had had no time to enter into negotiations.

HIGH PRICES.

RECORD ON JUNE 1ST.

LONDON, July 9th.
In the House of Commons questions elicited the information from Mr. Curry that the retail prices on June 1st were 150 per cent. above those prevailing on May 1st, 1914.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 8th.
York beat Northampton by 238 runs. Lancashire beat Kent by an innings and 71 runs.
The Oxford and Cambridge match was drawn, owing to rain.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

GERMANY'S PRESENT INTENTIONS.

SPA, July 7th.
A member of the Polish delegation has declared that Marshal Foch possessed documents indisputably proving the intention of Germany to make war against Poland.

(Continued on page 6.)

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.
9.15 p.m. 9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT
MONDAY, JULY 12TH

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA WORLD FAMOUS
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CABLES.
(Continued from page 3.)
LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EMPIRE'S RESPONSE.
STATISTICAL GUIDE.
LONDON, July 10th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hurd, Colonel Amery said that a complete list of contributions by the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies in men, money and kind in aid of the Allies during the war was now being prepared for publication.

MR. DE VALERA.
BECOMES PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.
New York, July 8th.
Archbishop Mannix has appointed Mr. De Valera to the Chair of Higher Mathematics at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

PRINCETON BEAT OXFORD.
AT QUEEN'S CLUB MEETING.
LONDON, July 8th.
At the Queen's Club Athletics meeting Princeton University beat Oxford by 8 to 4 events.

DAVIS CUP TIE.
WEATHER STOPS PLAY.
LONDON, July 8th.
The play in the Davis Cup tie, France v. America, began at Eastbourne in most unfavourable weather. Gobert (France) facing Johnson (America) in the Singles. When the score stood at 4/3, Johnson was leading. Rain compelled the abandonment of the day's play.

EARLIER CABLES.
THE PRINCE'S TOUR.
MORE DETAILS OF MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.
BENBURY, WEST AUSTRALIA, July 7th.
Measurements show that the Prince's saloon was dragged 250 yards before overturning. It is incredible that nobody was seriously hurt in the Staff's car, since heavy chairs and tables were thrown through the air and everybody was precipitated against the windows which suddenly became the floor. Luckily the embarkment was only a yard high.

LATER.
The Prince of Wales' popularity has reached the greatest pitch. Crowds assembled at every station en route to Perth, to congratulate him on his recent escape. The entire route from the station to Government House was thickly lined with cheering crowds shouting "Glad to see you" and "You're lucky to be back." Prior to the Prince of Wales' arrival an impressive thanksgiving service was held in the Cathedral. Congratulatory messages are pouring in.

EAST AFRICA.
ANNEXED AS A BRITISH COLONY.

Nairobi, July 7th.
Major-General Northey, Governor of the East African Protectorate, who returned on July 3rd, announced in the Legislative Council that an Order-in-Council has been signed annexing British East Africa, under the name of the Menia Colony. The Sultan of Zanzibar's coast dominions will retain the status of a Protectorate under the name of the Menia Protectorate. A loan of five millions is being floated. The native policy remains unchanged. No decision has been reached regarding the Indian problem.

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
WON BY AN AMERICAN.

La Bourne, July 7th.
The French Open Golf Championship has been won by the American, Hagen, with a score of 150. The Frenchman, La Fite, scored 154 in the play over thirty-six holes after he had tied with the American at 297 over seventy-two holes.

BRITISH LABOUR.
MINERS LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 7th.
The Miners' Federation at Leamington has accepted the Executive's demand for an increase in wages of 2/6, 1s. and 6d. per day in respect of three trades and also a demand that the Government remove the 14/2 increase in the price per ton of domestic coal.

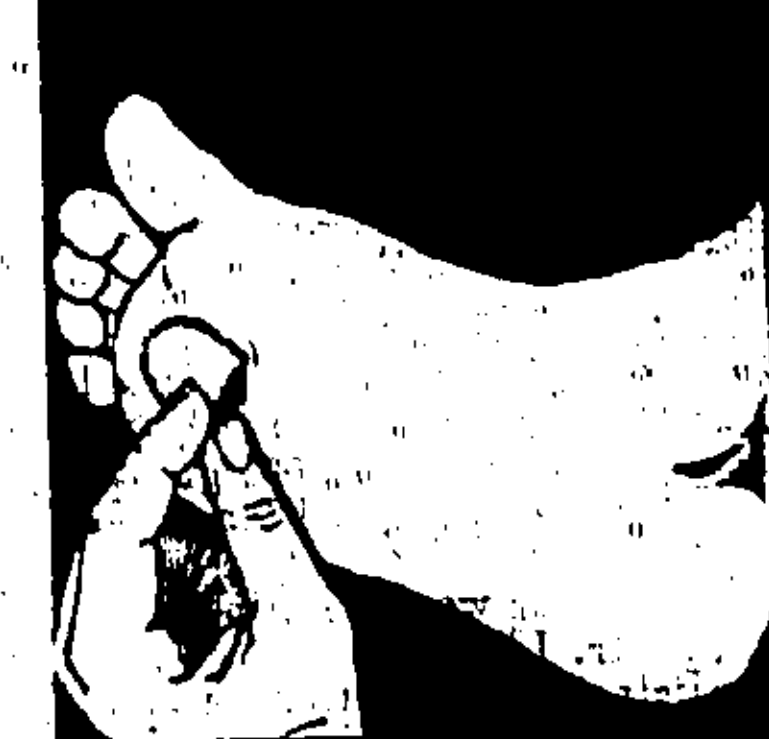
FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.
A MATTER OF GREAT URGENCY.

LONDON, July 7th.
A crowded meeting of English, Scottish and Welsh M.P.'s discussed Federal Devolution.
Mr. Walter Long, presiding, referred to the failure of the present House of Commons to keep abreast of the growing volume of work. He believed the system of Standing Committees was detrimental to the prestige of the House. Mr. Long also alluded to the problem presented by the present system under which people differed on domestic and social questions but agreed on larger Imperial issues. He suggested that legislation in both spheres would be facilitated if domestic questions were separated from Imperial issues.
All the speakers urged that the Government should be pressed to take up the matter on the score of urgency.

OBITUARY.
LONDON, July 7th.
The death is announced of Sir William A. Baillie-Hamilton, R.C.M.G.

Callus? Peel It Off Quickly!

Nothing On Earth Like "Get-It" For Corns and Calluses.
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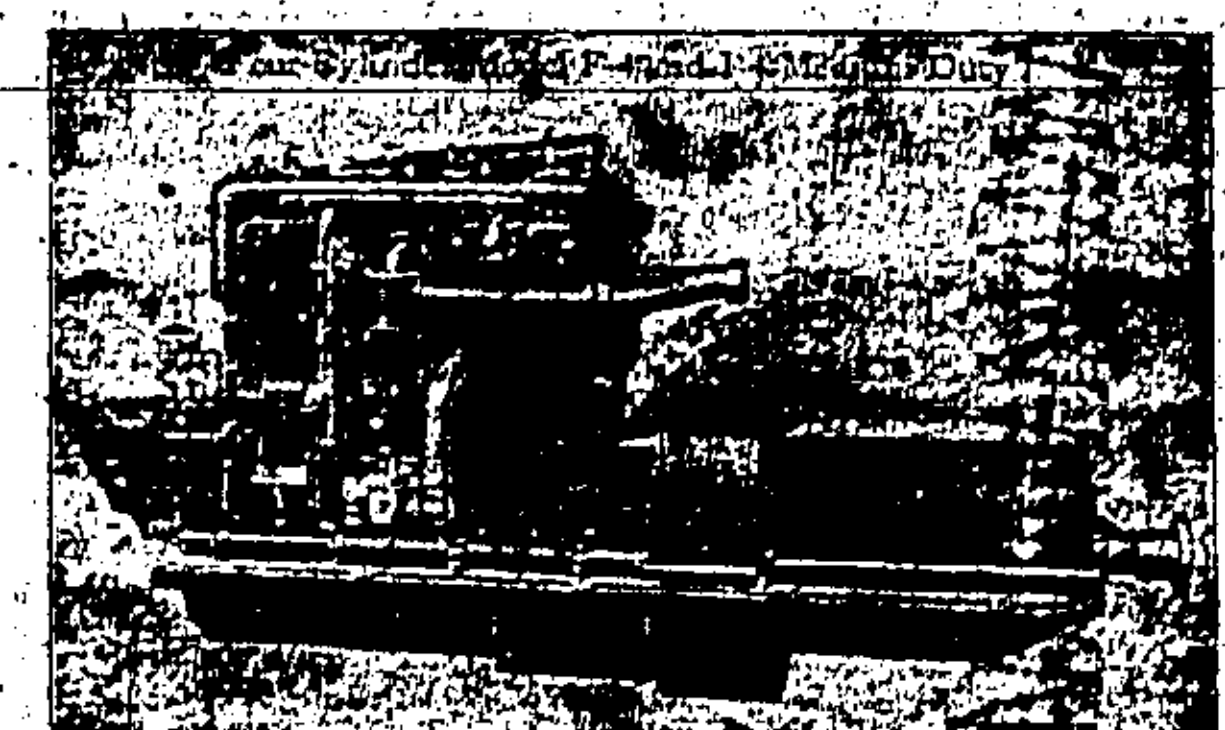
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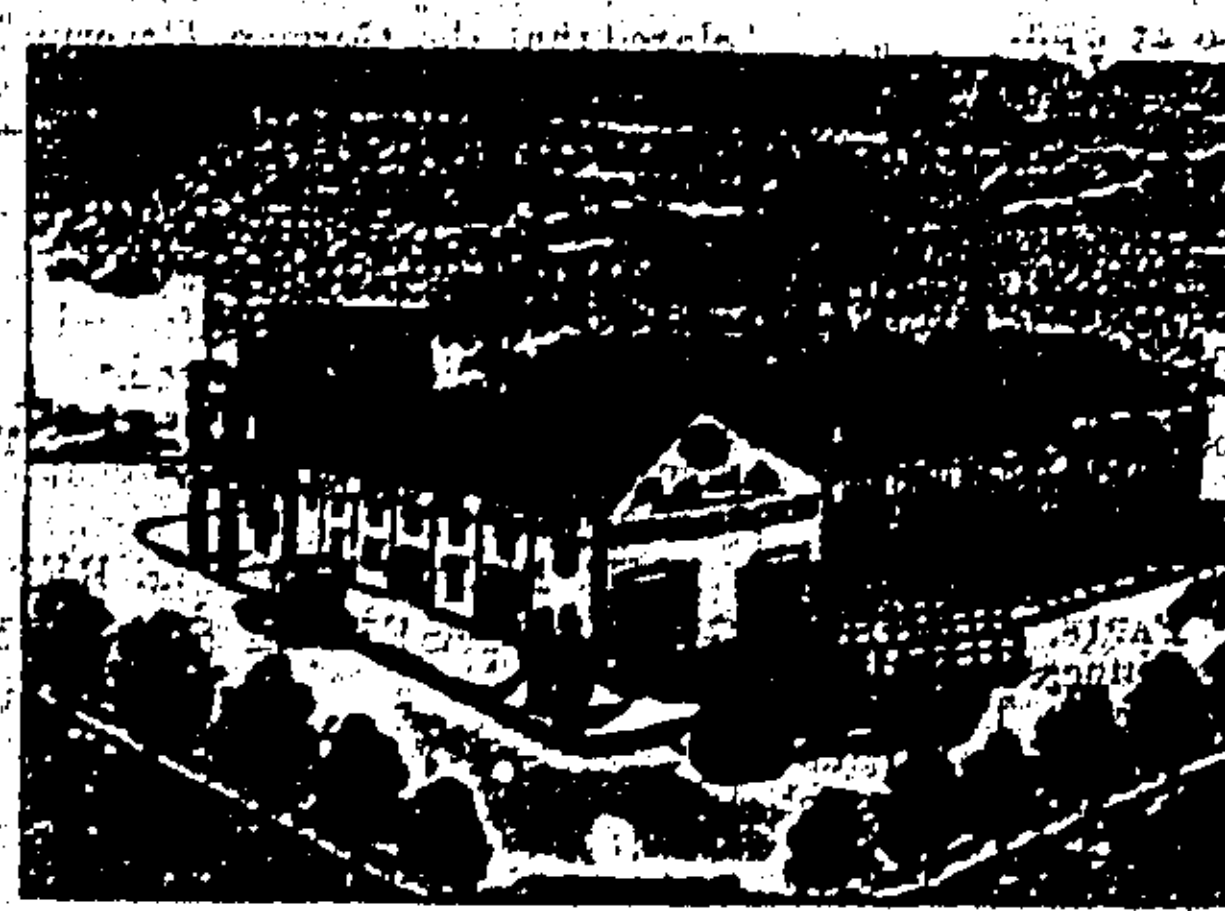
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In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.
Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favorably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.
Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.
Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.
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The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen. [89]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 9th.
Kashima, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. Hope, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal.—B. & S.
Kwai Wah, Chinese str., 102 tons, Capt. Kwok, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 997 tons, Capt. de Souza, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On & Co.

July 10th.
Amazon, Japanese str., 4,823 tons, Capt. Konishi, from Peking, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Changsha, British str., 1,463 tons, Capt. Gambrill, from Sydney, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

July 11th.
Andromeda, American str., 2,800 tons, Capt. Alvea, from Seattle and Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Wah Ping, Chinese str., 4,087 tons, Capt. Thorrige, from Adelaide, which port she left on June 9th, with a general cargo.—China.

July 12th.
Kanagawa, Japanese str., 3,400 tons, Capt. Anakida, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Mo Hon, Chinese str., 781 tons, Captain Thirlwell, from Hoikow, with a general cargo.—Wai Fat Shing.

July 13th.
Pak Ho, Chinese str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Dahl, from Hoikow, with a general cargo.—Kwong Hing.
Rupera, British str., 786 tons, Captain Copland, from Manila and Amor, in ballast.—Nemaze.

July 14th.
Sochi, Japanese str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Harada, from Takao, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Tsushima, Japanese str., 2,151 tons, Capt. Hideshima, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

July 15th.
Yunnan, British str., 1,200 tons, Captain Turnbull, from Dally, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

July 16th.
Artemis, Dutch str., 2,312 tons, Capt. Fries, from Balikpapan, with a cargo of oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Huiching, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.

July 17th.
Kuichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. Loch, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kwong Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. Richards, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

July 18th.
Pra Nand, Siamese str., 1,008 tons, Capt. Khun, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Fook Tai Cheong.
Sui Tung, British str., 1,945 tons, Capt. Gibbs, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

July 19th.
War Singer, British str., 3,211 tons, Capt. Williams, from Tarakan, with a cargo of oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Zei Maru, Japanese str., 1,624 tons, Capt. Nishikawa, from Chingwanan, with a cargo of coal.—Doddwell.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kanagawa Maru* (Bombay line) left Taticoria for this port on July 7th, and is expected here on July 15th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Aki Maru* (Australia line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on July 9th, and is expected here on July 20th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tsushima Maru* (Hamburg line) left Shanghai for this port on July 9th, and is expected here on July 19th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamo Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for this port on July 9th, and is expected here on July 19th.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s *Gregory Apur* will leave for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon at 1 p.m. to-day.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Persia Maru* reached Nagasaki on July 9th, in accordance with schedule, and sailed the next day for San Francisco, via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	10th July	15th July
"TAIYUAN"	2nd Aug.	8th Aug.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aki Maru, from Australia, due July 20th.
Aki Maru (Hamburg line), due July 13th.

Butlerophon, due July 13th.
Calcutta Maru (Hamburg line), due August 11th.

China, left San Francisco for Hongkong, June 22nd.
Empress of Japan, due July 15th.

Empress of Asia, from Vancouver, due July 22nd.
Kaga Maru (European line), from London due July 20th.

Kamo Maru (European line), from Kobe, due July 15th.
Kanagawa Maru, from Bombay, due July 15th.

Maquon, from Seattle, due July 15th.
Nagato Maru, from Liverpool, due August 8th.

Ningchow, due July 15th.
Shidzuoka Maru (European line), from London, due July 15th.

Singapore, due July 15th.
Suez, from Rotterdam, due July 25th.

Yokohama Maru (European line), due August 15th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 11th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 9 p.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.67	29.67	29.68
Temperature	83	80	89
Humidity	87	93	75
Wind—Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	3	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.18	—	0.15

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th...83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th...80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 12th to 18th, 1920.

Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Time	H'kong Standard	H'kong Standard	Time	H'kong Standard	H'kong Standard
Mon. 12	5 48	6 5	1 22 a	1 8	1 22 a	1 8
Tues. 13	7 14	4 1	11 52 a	5 0	11 52 a	5 0
Wed. 14	8 13	4 1	9 9 a	1 0	9 9 a	1 0
Thur. 15	9 27	7 6	0 49 a	3 0	0 49 a	3 0
Fri. 16	9 25	4 2	2 53 a	0 5	2 53 a	0 5
Satur. 17	10 18	4 3	3 36 a	0 2	3 36 a	0 2
Sun. 18	11 16	4 4	4 18 a	0 1	4 18 a	0 1
	11 53	7 8	5 39 a	2 6	5 39 a	2 6
	11 40	4 6	4 59 a	0 2	4 59 a	0 2
	10 47	7 5	5 39 a	0 6	5 39 a	0 6

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Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

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For SHANGHAI & JAPAN

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S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 21st August.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

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S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" on or about 16th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 13th October.

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KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon.

ITO MARU ... Thursday, 29th July, at Noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 6th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Panjoerangi, Soerabaya, Colombo Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 13th July

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU ... Saturday, 21st July.

CALCUTTA & BANGGON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th July.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. TASUDA, Manager.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON

via Panama

S.S. "KEKETTICUT" ... About Middle of July.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478 AGENTS 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe

Regular Service to

ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "MASSAYAMPA"

Sailing

Middle of July.

For Freight Space and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones. AGENTS. 5th Floor.

2477 & 2478 Hotel Mansions.

1113

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For NEW YORK

"CELTIC PRINCE" ... via Suez Canal ... Middle of Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

1111

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
(via Panama Canal.)
Subject to change without notice.ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, PELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLEEN" ... 15th July.
LONDON ... "KANSAS" ... 10th Sept.
LONDON ... "SWAZI" ... 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUICHUAN"	On 13th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SINGPO"	On 13th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu, U. I., Iloilo	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
WATERLOO, Cebu, & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 15th July, 8 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 38.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Steamer	Days	Time
"BAICHING"	TUESDAY	12th July, at 2 P.M.
"BAIGONG"	FRIDAY	18th July, at 2 P.M.
"BAIRONG"	TUESDAY	20th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer	Days	Time
"CITY OF OMAN"	via Suez	27th July
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	27th Aug.
"NINGBOH"	via Suez	6th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez	20th Sept.

calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th July.	Straits Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	8,100	23rd July.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,800 | 12th July 1 P.M. | Surabai, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th July.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

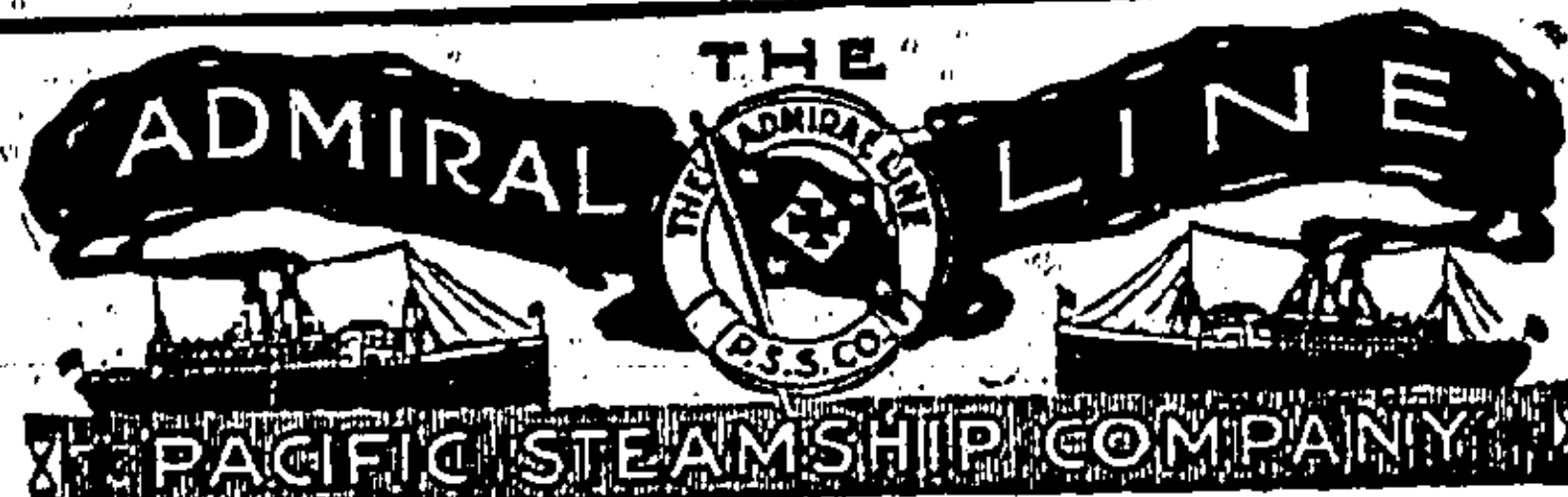
S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,000	13th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	25th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	27th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	30th July.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

Steamer	Days	Time
"ENDICOTT"	Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.	About July 10th.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About July 15th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About July 28th.
"ELETON"	...	About Aug. 10th.

For PORTLAND direct.

Steamer	Days	Time
"ABERROS"	Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.	About July 12th.
"PAWLET"	...	About July 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons 10,500 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Aug. 19th July 22nd 28th Aug.

[An unimpeded high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1924. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	July 14th
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	Aug. 10th. (from Yokohama).
"TENYO MARU"	20,000	Aug. 11th.
"SHINYO MARU"	20,000	Sept. 8th.

† Omitting call at Shanghai.

• Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 18th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2174 & 2175.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 14th July.
YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 3rd Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" 21,000	On or about 15th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNAS MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOHOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Friday, 18th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Monday, 15th July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Molt, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—Three steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHBU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Days	Steamer	Days	Steamer
July 15th	SS. WEST MONTEP...	July 22nd	SS. WEST MONTEP...
Aug. 20th	SS. WEST HIKI...	Aug. 27th	SS. WEST HIKI...
Sept. 2nd	SS. VINTA...	Sept. 9th	SS. VINTA...
Oct. 7th	SS. WEST HIXTON...	Oct. 14th	SS. WEST HIXTON...

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.HONGKONG Office—Prince's Building, Charter 12.
Tel. No. 1083.CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China.

